THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming. FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

A New Map of Pennsylvania.

In a short time a new Geological and Topographical map of this State will be published by Charles Desilver, No. 619 Market street, Philadelphia. It will be constructed on a scale of eight miles to an inch, and will represent, as well as the size will permit, the geological and topographical features of the commonwealth. It is a work which has cost a great amount of labor in its prepara-

In Mineral wealth, Pennsylvania occupies the first rank in the Union. Her seemingly inexhaustible and truly invaluable treasures are being developed and made to serve man's use—yet the public mind is only awakening to a sense of the true value of her riches .-The forthcoming map promises to show, at a glance, from whence is derived the immense amount of coal and iron which has made this a famous state-beside other valuable geological information.

Our own "Broad Top" which, within the last few years has engaged the attention of scientific men and others, and which is now sending weekly its thousands of tons of coal to the eastern markets, will, we suppose, receive its due position on the chart. Being acquainted with the author of the map, and well knowing his research, industry and ability, we feel assured that it will be a work of great merit, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to the inspection, patronage, and study of the people of this commonwealth.

The editors of Black Republican prints are all becoming strict temperance men-outand-out tetotalers-and by way of advancing the cause, assail the democratic candidate for Governor, on the ground that he wickedly voted for the "infamous Jug Law." This assertion is entirely without foundation.-Gen. Packer did not vote for the Jug Law, as he was not a member of the Legislature at the time the bill was passed. Try something else-that won't do!

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Friday 10th inst. Mr. Joseph Ake, aged about 65 years, died very suddenly at his residence near Williamsburg. We understand that he was engaged Sathing, and feeling unwell called his wife and said to her that he thought he was dying, and soon after expired. He was one of the oldest citizens of the neighborhood, and a worthy man.

FRANKLIN FORCE," near Williamsburg, Blair county, is about to be put in operation by Messrs. J. Sewell Stewart of Huntingdon and HUGH McNEAL of Hollidaysburg. The enterprise will doubtless be a profitable one under the management of the proprietors.

What is said of the Fusion.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia News, (an opposition paper) does not approve of the transfer of the Americans over to the Black Republicans. In his letter of Tuesday 7th, amongst other things, he

says:
"The real aim of the Republicans is to whip the Americans into their ranks and keep them there. As Greely says: 'The American party is a log in the path of the Republicans, and must be got out of the way.' The best mode of getting the log out of the way, is, according to Thaddeus Stevens & Co., to split it to pieces. For this reason this bastard union, concocted last week, is the ingenious trickery by which the American sentiment in the Union Convention was completely buried beneath the Republican element, when it was piled upon it by the sudden fusion of the two bodies. Having now got the gullible portion of the American party by the neck, it will be an easy matter to throttle them and stifle their power for further mischief, as these whippers imagine.

A religious paper of New York—the Observer—says it is supposed that Dr. Cheever, the clergyman who has been reviling the Supreme Court for many Sundays past, is insane, and his behaviour and sermons certainly do much to confirm that belief. Perhaps it would be charitable to consider Beecher, Tyng, Kalloch, Parker, and the whole of that class insane also, for if we refuse to do that, we are compelled by their acts to acknowledge that they have sold themselves to the devil, which is worse.-These fellows are doing the cause of religion more harm than half the pious ministers of the United States can rectify during their lives. If Heaven is open to such men as they

are, common sinners need have no fear. SAD WARNING TO "FAST" YOUNG MEN.-John Miller, aged twenty-eight years, died at Indianapolis on Friday night. The Journal gives a brief history of his sad case.— He was born in Dayton, Ohio-was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance-became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him, until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there, in some menial capacity, lived for a time and died in a strange garret, friendless and alone.

By a dispatch from Harrisburg, we House, on Monday, which is in effect, the atts, may hide their diminished heads, we change their religious principles; nor do we that the evil passions of man can possibly traces were seen.—St. Paul (Minnes.) Piopassage of the bill....

THE \$120 FORFEITED.

William Brewster admits that the charges he made against us, and which he called High Heaven to witness as the truth, ARE FALSE! Our readers will excuse us for again referring to that "investigation" and the false and joy the luxury of billing and cooing with cowardly conduct of Wm. Brewster: We shall be as brief as possible, knowing full well that those who have watched the progress of the discussion can have but one opinion, and that is, that Brewster acted the part of a vile calumniator when he attempted to injure our character as Post Master, and as editor and publisher of the Globe, by the publication of all those charges against us which he said he could prove, and for the truth of which he appealed to HIGH HEAVEN!

First, then, it will be remembered that in the Journal dated January 21, 1857, William Brewster appears over his name with more than a column of falsehoods—the coinage of a madman's brain-written, as he said, "in the presence of the Great Judge," and which he "positively knew to be TRUE."

What were those assertions and charges -"That the Journal was invariably sent to the Post Office the evening before the Globe was struck off.-That the issuing of the order on P. M. at Coffee Run was official rascality, and damning evidence of our crime of not merely detaining or delaying newspapers in the Huntingdon Post Office, but of taking them out of other offices and suppressing them !-That the papers suppressed were the Journals, and that the deed was perpetrated by us on the day before the Presidential election!-That the order on P. M. at Coffee Run was for the purpose of suppressing the Journals issued on Monday previous to the Presidential election"-and a number of other charges of little or no importance.

On the 22d January, the day after Wm. Brewster published the above charges, we proposed to him an investigation of them before a committee, agreeing to pay said committee \$120, and also the costs of witnesses, should they report that the evidence sustained the charges, and requiring Brewster to pay said amounts should the committee declare the charges unsustained. Brewster at first declined to accept our proposition, but was finally compelled by his friends to come up to the work, and he did accept in the following words: (See Journal of January 28.) "I will accept your proposition if you will make it INCLUDE all the well-founded charges I am willing to sustain against you as Post Master up to this date. Do this and I will promptly take you at your offer." We replied to the above proposition of Brewster, without knowing or caring what other charges he might make to be "included," in the following words: "Name your charges and I will undoubtedly accept." In the Journal against him as Post Master on condition that by the Superior. I name the charges, I will of course comply with the condition in proper form and without necessary delay."

On the 2nd February we received from Brewster three charges to be included in the investigation, and supposed that all that was necessary for a full investigation of the charges he first made, and those to be "included," was the naming by him of the majority of the committee and the day of meeting.

ed us to deposit in the Bank \$120 to cover the reason of her leaving the Academy was, that expenses of said committee. We did so, with instructions to pay the same to the committee after fully investigating the charges, if forfeited. Brewster was then requested of her allowance of food, because she would to cover our money, with the same amount, which he did. But Brewster has failed as yet to announce that portion of the Committee our agreement requires him to do. Nor has he, as yet, named the day for the meeting of the committee; although it is well known that he did summon. secretly, several | thoughts. gentlemen to meet in Huntingdon to act as his committee-men, and that said gentlemen came to Huntingdon for that purpose. But the general opinion is, that they got sick of Brewster's case, and advised him to back out, and save his money, if possible.

Brewster has BACKED OUT-he now refuses to investigate the first charges, as well as those we agreed should be "included!"-His \$120 are out of his fingers—the committee only can lift it—and if Brewster declines to proceed with the investigation as the propositions of both parties require him to do, he forfeits the \$120, and those of the committee we have named will lift the money.

What half-witted fool has been Brewster's

legal adviser? After the "investigation" is disposed of, we will talk about an investigation before a were near her, "Good night! I am going to legal tribunal. The most we could do before a legal tribunal would be to convict Brewster of libel. Not having sustained any damage we could not recover any. The people are In the walk to which I referred, Miss Miller the jury, and their decision will be perfectly remarked to a person who was walking by satisfactory to us.

A Frenchman recently wrote a book on the United States of America. Among the facts he gives the following: "The thirteen stripes on our flag are the thirteen present States of the confederation, and the thirty-one stars, the States it is expected will be added! The Governor of the United States is chosen every two years! Pennsylvania is a large town in Philadelphia, and the Chief Admired and the Commendar in Chief Chief Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief learn that the bill for the sale of the Main are one and the same person!" After this, testimony to the fact that neither persuasion Line, was ordered to a third reading in the Dickenses, the Trollopes and the Marry-

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit. Runaway School Girls.

Precocious school girls, who like their Shanghai" beaux better than their books, and run away from the latter in order to enthe former, owe a great deal to the Know Nothing Party. Formerly it was the practice to condemn as silly the conduct of pupils who quit school without the permission of their parents or guardians, but now we have a party in our country which seems to have been formed for the purpose, among others, of encouraging unruly school girls to run away from the institutions to which they are sent to be educated. This party would do a great favor to the institutions from which they encourage these desertions, if they went no further than to induce the giddy girls to leave. But they do not stop here. Knowing that the business in which they are engaged, however beneficial it may be to the morals of the institution is rather a disreputable one, they feel the necessity of offering some defence. Their defence usually consists of allegations derogatory to the character and habits of persons connected with the institutions as teachers. Miss Bunkley, who bruised her feet and tore her trowsers running away from Emmittsburg a year or two ago, did so, as the Know Nothing newspapers informed us, to get rid of the annoying advances of some man in the institution. But she changed her name so soon after her romantic adventure, that we are led to think it was not so much to escape a man within the institution as to get at one without it, that she scaled the fearful heights of a five feet fence, all bristling with stakes and riders, and bounded through the pathless woods to the nearest tavern on the turnpike, without a friendly arm or a protecting hoop around her. Miss Bunkler's exploit has been imitated lately by a Miss Miller, who has created quite a furor in Know Nothing circles, by running away from a Catholic institution in Nelson county, Ky. In her letter-for of course she has written and published oneshe says she left the school because she was 'repeatedly confined in a room two, three and once five days at a time, deprived of her allowance of food, for no other reason than that of refusing to go to confession." The Know Nothing papers are making the most of this silly girl's elopement, but we hardly think they will get enough capital out of it to carry them safely through the next campaign. It is a common thing for vicious and ungovernable apprentices to run away from good masters, and by no means uncommon for intractable pupils, both male and female, to unjustifiably absent themselves from good and well-governed institutions of learning.

As Miss Miller's story has been published all over the country, we think it no more of the same date, and immediately following than right to publish the account of this affair our answer, Brewster says: "Lewis having | given by the lady who has principal charge thus agreed to include in the proposed inves- of the institution from which Miss M. fled. tigation, all the well founded charges I make We have no doubt that the facts are as stated

NAZARETH, March 13th, 1857. MESSRS. EDITORS:—A friend has sent me the Louisville Journal of the 12th inst., in which is an article headed—"Exposition of Roman Catholic Persecution of a Protestant Scholar at Nazareth." I shall forbear making any comment on the editorial remarks preceding the insertion of a letter purporting to have been written by Miss Mary Miller, who on the 16th of February, at 8 o'clock, P. M., left our institution and proceeded to Mount Washington, where she has since re-On the -th March, Wm. Brewster request- mained. She states in this letter, that the tice of the religious observances of the Catholic Church, especially confession, and kept her confined for several days, depriving her not go to confession. This assertion is utterly false, as can be attested by all our pupils, both Catholic and Protestant. Miss Miller was never known to join the Catholic pupils in any of their especial devotional exercises; and it is well known to every one in the house that no effort, either by word or act, was made to induce, much less to force her

This young lady was placed here in January, 1856, by Mr. Wm. Miller, her half-brother, who said he feared we would be unable to keep her, as she was of an unruly disposition; but he begged that we should make the effort. Finding, upon trial, said young lady by no means inclined to study, and as her brother had assured us, of an unruly disposition, we wrote to him requesting kim to come for her or remove her from the Academy .--The first letter having been unnoticed by him, other letters were written him; yet he neither wrote nor came; nor did he, after her entrance (when he paid to the treasurer the sum of \$75) give anything towards the defraying of

her expenses. On the very day that Miss Miller left the institution, when, according to her statement, she was kept all day in close confinement, she took a walk with the young ladies as far as the toll-gate house; and during the evening recreation she was with them. She said, at the close of the recreations, to two who the infirmatory to stay to-night, as the Sister told me to come, that she would give me some medicine." They laughed at the idea of her taking medicine, as she was in perfect health. her side, that, if her brother did not come for her, she would run off. The individual thought nothing of this at the time, being accustomed to hear Miss Miller use exaggerations in

speech. It is well known to all our pupils that Miss Miller was not confined or punished by deprivations of food, and that no one ever concerned herself in any way about her religious persuasion or practice. We are convinced that our numerous pupils of the Protestant even years' sojourn with us, can bear ample presume that the public in general will do us conceive.

the injustice to believe that we have pursued or do pursue a course so opposed to the dictates of common sense as well as religion; but I deem it due to truth to state that the assertions respecting punishments having been used or means employed to force Miss Miller to embrace or practice the Catholic religion, are entirely and absolutely false.— We are not disposed even to think that her adopting Catholic doctrines or practices would be at all of benefit to the Church, whatever such a course might prove to herself.

In a short time after Miss Miller's departare she was missed and search made for her. but without effect, till our overseer finally overtook her the next day, as he states, between 11 and 12 o'clock beyond Mount Washngton. He conducted her to the tavern there. On his return, I immediately wrote a letter to Dr. Mattingly, requesting him to go to her, authorizing him to take her to Bardstown, and thence send her to Nashville on the stage. He was kind enough to start immediately, and promised Miss Miller that he would himself accompany her, if she desired it, to Nashville. But she refused to come with him to town. He, on leaving her, advised her to reflect on what he had said to her, and told her if she choose to come to Bardstown, when the stage passed, that his house would be open to her, and he would attend to her departure for Nashville, and even as he had previously promised, accompany her there himself.

My object in sending for her was by no means to have her re-enter the school, but merely to send her in a becoming manner to the place whence she came. Her trunk I sent on the morning of the 17th inst., to the Mansion House, in Bardstown, directed to

Nashville. Instead of preventing Miss Miller from in-forming her friends of her condition, as she states, I strongly urged upon her to write to an uncle who, she said, resided near Nashville, to come for her. And I myself wrote to another gentleman residing in Nashville, that she named as being her uncle, and in whose family she had lived, as she said .-My first letter being unanswered, I wrote again to the same gentleman after her leaving, stating the manner of her departure, and subsequent facts. To this letter he re-plied (my first not having been received) that he had never heard of her, nor had she ever resided in his family.

Hoping that you will give an early insertion to this simple statement of facts,

I am respectfully yours, FRANCES GARDINER,

Mother Superior.

The Higher-Law Doctrine.

At a black-republican ward meeting in New York, to consider the action of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, a resolution was passed containing the following sentiment:

"We further proclaim that there is a power higher than the Supreme Court—the great heart of the people-which can limit the power of unjust judges, and render their most obnoxious decisions, however bolstered and sustained by power in high places, as chaff on the threshing-floor."

The St. Louis Leader, commenting on the above, remarks with great force:

"This doctrine is either the most dangerous revolutionary radicalism, inconsistent with the peaceful existence of any government, or it is a piece of weak declamation, the substance of which is a truism. Under a government of law the decision of the supreme tribunal is a law until it be reversed, and hen reversed it is no longer the decision of the Supreme Court. To say that the 'great heart of the people' is higher than the Supreme Court, means, however, if it means anything, that popular feeling is higher than judicial decisions and can override them.— This is laying all private rights at the feet of popular impulse, and implies the erection of a perfect tyranny in this country. No country is worth living in in which the law is not supreme, for in noother have individual rights any defence against the passions of a popu-

lace, and the arts of designing demagogues.
"Is there, then, nothing higher than the Supreme Court? Yes, reason, and the constitution, and the word of God, are all higher. But of the constitution the Supreme Court is the interpreter. Of reason there is no other interpreter but the consent of all men, and all ages, which is practically impossible to collect. Of the word of God, since the dogma of an infallible church must not be presumed, we know not where to look for a judge capable of reversing a decision of the Supreme Court, on the ground that it conflicts with that Word. Our conclusion is that the decision must stand, and that those who resist it do so at their own peril."

Resignation of a United States Judge. The Hon. W. W. Drummond, one of the justices of the supreme court of Utah territory, has forwarded his resignation to Washington. He thus sets forth his reasons for

resigning: In the first place, Brigham Young, the governor of Utah territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him, and to him alone, for the law by which they are to be governed, therefore no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Secondly: I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among all the male members of the church, and to acknowledge no law save the law of the "holy priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly: I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church, (the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.)

Fourthly: That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with the direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly: That the federal officers of the territory are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for these insults there is no redress.

Sixthly: That the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American government traduced, the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses, as well as from all the leading members of the church, in the The Kalloch Trial.

The great adultery trial at Boston, in which the Rev. stump orator and disunionist, J. S. Kalloch was defendant, has terminated by the Jury not being able to agree. The woman whose reputation was brought into question was a Mrs. Steen, and although six of the jury from the first, opposed a conviction on the ground that the offence "had not been clearly proved" and two others subsequently joined them; the general impression founded on the evidence, is that a clearer case of guilt, in a case of the kind, could not be made out. The evidence was as direct and positive as possible, and it was not impeached in any material part. As to this a correspondent of the New York . Tribune,

Apart from the direct testimony to the adulterous intercourse, the strongest point against Mr. Kalloch is, that after his lecture was over, he went back to the hotel in East Cambridge, and spent an hour in the bedroom with Mr. Steens's wife. He asserts that he did so because he was exhausted by the fatigue of lecturing and needed rest. But the Rev. Mr. Holland, of East Cambridge testifies that Mr. Kalloch did not appear at all fatigued after that lecture, and that he excused himself from going to Mr. Holland's house on the plea that he was anxious to get home as soon as possible. After that, to get into his carriage and ride to a hotel, and stay there an hour with another man's wife, when he was but twenty minutes' ride from his own house in Boston, is certainly a very suspicious circumstance."

The trial however is over and the Reverend gentleman, is now at large again, where with experience he will have a chance to improve his morals. The Boston Journal furnishes the conclusion of the trial as follows:

"The court came in this morning at 9 o'clock, and the court room was well filled with spectators anxious to hear the result of the deliberation of the jury. The crowd, however, was not so large as it would have been, had there been any expectation of a verdict being reached.

Immediately on assuming the bench Judge Sanger directed that the Jury should be brought down to the Court room, and they came in looking somewhat care-worn and weary, but still determined on their individual opinions. They had been out twenty-one

Judge-It is of the utmost importance, gentlemen, to the public and to the defendant that you agree upon a verdict, but in doing so you must do so conscientiously and in accordance with your duty-and you say there is no hope of this?

Foreman-There can be no chance of agreement. Judge-Mr. Officer! You may take the pa-

pers from the Jury. This was then done, and thus terminated the trial which has so long occupied the pub-

It is now understood that the Jury on their first ballot, yesterday afternoon, were equally divided, standing six for conviction and six

for acquittal. Messrs. Hyde of Lowell, Gouch of Watertown, and Staples of Cambridge, were the strong advocates of an acquittal, on the first discussions in the Jury room, and these, with Messrs. Rockwood and Spooner of Ashland,

and Kingman of Reading, made up the six who were for an acquittal on the first ballot. Mr. Tuttle of Lowell, subsequently joined their views, and afterwards the foreman, Mr. Russel of Lexington came to the same view. This makes the eight who, from that time, 9 o'clock last evening, were of the opinion the

offence was not clearly proved. The other four, Messrs. Messinger of Cambridge, Hastings of Farmingham, Hutchinson and Nichols of Charlestown, were for we may soon expect another supply.

Conviction and so remained throughout.

Throughout the morning, until the discharge of the Jury, Mr. Kalloch and his counsel, Mr. Dana, were in Court, and went out together, and with Mr. Steen. The case will probably never reach another trial.

THE LATE DR. NORCROSS .- An uncle of Altoona, and for which M'Kim is now arrested, gives some very interesting facts, which we copy from the Bloomsburg Democrat. He states that the parents of the young man, although of high respectability, are in very moderate circumstances, and were so at the time the son, Norcross, departed for his Western tour. At the date of that departure, great commotion existed in his family, and among his friends, for his demeanor had won universal favor, and they were loth to part with one so universally esteemed. His two sisters were school teachers in East Lexington and helped to support the family. When their brother expressed his intention of going West, they gave him all the money they had been able to save, by a long course of labor. He received \$500 from each, and bid his home farewell.

At Dunleith, so well did young Norcross improve his opportunities, that in his short stay he obtained no less than \$3,500 in money, and the two bonds for \$800 each. But an abcess in the side troubled him, and he determined to return home to give some account of his success, and restore to his kind sisters their earnings. He wrote home just before leaving Dunleith, to this effect: "I have found a friend (McKim) who is to be my traveling companion homeward and whom I believe to be a friend indeed. He dresses my wound and attends me like a kind brother." the murder was committed, near Altoona, it was about eight o'clock in the morning.-After being struck, the victim did not instantly die, but until noon reposed in his blood, with the thermometer 12° below zero.

More Traces of Sir John Franklin's PARTY.—Capt. Sherard Osborne has forwarded to the editor of the Times the following extract of a letter, dated Red River Settlement, Hudson Bay Territory, December 6th:

"I have just returned from —, who was at Norway House last July, and saw the man who brought an express to Sir George Simpson from Mr. Anderson, in McKenzie's River, (district,) stating that Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading points in that quarter that the Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back, in 1855, and that one of the encampments particularly, was quite fresh, supposed to have been abandoned a day or two before the Indians seen it, and from the traces thought there might have been about ten or twelve men. I could not hear of the exact locality, further than that Anderson and Stewart were within a most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner very short distance of the place where the neer of March 21.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little

SWAMPED-Brewster, Kearton & Co.

OUT-A new edition of Rat circulars. Am The mind, not the act, makes a man guilty. A cigar is defined as a cylindrical roll of tobacco,

with fire at one end and a fool at the other. By REQUEST-Gen. Dunn wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he is not in partnership with Doctor Brewster in the sassafras business. He can't think of connecting his business with that of dying dogs' hair. THE GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE COUNTY-Win: Brewster,

the organ grinder of the Republican party of old Hunting

Managratitude is a homeless dog, which lives upon all and defends none. The world is full of them. for To reform the world, begin with yourself, then with

your neighbor. Reformers, please note that as a wholeome and cheap advice. Those who are honest, as the "bost policy," are half

way to being rogues. "The Tyrone Herald," edited and published by Robt.

todart, has been received. It sails under the flag of "Fearless and Free," and looks and reads well. Thanks to those of our friends who called to see us since the commencement of Court. Those who called be-

fore are included. A few may not receive the Globe herefter-they will know the reason why. Doing a Dig Business-The Broad Top Coal dealers.-Since the completion of the trestle work at the basin, boats

are loaded in a very short time. AT A STAND STILL—The farmers and everybody else, waiting for Spring.

LOOKS PALE-Gabe,—does he feel that he has had his pinfeathers driven in? Verdant young men should never ven-

ETThe man who knowingly circulates a lie, may have pay the truth for it, and be punished besides. The whole number of persons killed at the late raiload accident in Canada, was 93.

Wm. Brewster, the chaff editor of the Huntingdon ournal wants an "oppoptuuity" to prove that we have been guilty of official misconduct. Why, you poor devil, can't you get that "distinguished member of the Bar" to assist you? Whether both of you are of "the same opinion still," we do not know-but we do know that neither have retracted the falsehoods uttered, neither have they attempted to justify them, and until they do one or the other, our opinion must remain as it is, that the one loves the truth about as much as the other. We would have the "distinguished" lawyer to understand that we have not forgotten his meanness, to use no harsher term-but probably this is not the proper time to speak of it. An excellent "opportunity" would be had at that investigation-

A case involving the question whether a clergyman an marry himself has just been decided in the affirmative in the highest courts of Ireland.

To KILL BED-BUGS-Tie them by the hind-legs and then make mouths at them until you get them into convulsions. after which crawl around on their blind side and stone

We learn from the last Huntingdon Journal, now dited by Brewster, Gabe, Kearton & Co., that their worth young friend. Allison of the Altoona Tribune has instituted "a suit for libel against the man Lewis, who publishes the Globe at this place." We have only to say that if such a suit has been instituted we have yet to learn of it from reliable source. There may be such a person as Allison in existence—there may be a man in the moon—and even Kearton may be somebody and somewhere—who knows? Jabe, having seen the clephant inside the walls of our county prison, would no doubt be delighted if we, by any neans, could be compolled to look through the iron bars for daylight. Can't do it, Gabe, so you must remain the only editor in Huntingdon who has had the pleasure of seeing the elephant!

AT LAST-The Hollidaysburg Register is satisfied with the operations on the Portage Railroad-many reforms have been introduced, and it is no longer the ground of complaint it formerly was! If so, Othello's occupation against the democratic party no more forever.

'ENOUGH IS AS GOOD AS A FEAST.'-Mrs. and the Misses Saxton have our thanks for specimens of a great variety of delicious cake. If the signs of the times indicate anything

BREWSTER'S EXCUSE FOR REFUSING TO PROCEED WITH THAT "INVESTIGATION."- "Heaven forsaken, opyrnus gyadr lramws Rats! Qwyzr mbcegfftyt fimmomundabilix onxr Gray Rats oder jassyack kenwpveb dfimvqxrsaoiehtndum 20 per cent. cheaper, rao tullycums wnitx msot somesplint onashinterwearethebutry corrupt locofocos wynx nmowdn youcan'tdrawmeon nsot munnox sychochtop Mr. Kearton marwpy tstmniedc bxzvqr: ratsallthetimeanyhowcantdo Mr. Norcross, the young man murdered at vixt rspyrwxtpoorstarving our CHARACTER and all WE are worth !"=Ten

> HAPPINESS DEFINED .-- A lady informs a Boston editor that having a good constitution, she can bear a great deal of happiness. Her idea of perfect bliss is, "A fast horse in a sleigh, plenty of buffalo robes, and a neat overcoat with a man in it. If that aint happiness, I'm open to conviction as to what is!"

"Mr. Wm. Lewis:—

I propose to you that affidavits of witnesses taken before an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, by either party, after eight days notice, shall be read as evidence before the Committee—also, that letters from the Post Office Department at Washington, may be read as evidence of the construction of laws relating to Post Office matters. I propose this, because we have no way to compel witnesses to attend, and there are witnesses living at a distance, whose testimony I need. You will say whether or not you accept this offer.

WM. BREWSTER." Mr. Wm. Lewis :-

"I accept your proposition of taking evidence before Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, &c. WM. Lewis."

"This looks like coming up to the work, reader. But what do you suppose Lewis wanted me to prove by the evidence thus taken?"—WM. Brewster.

Nothing more than the charges you called Heaven towitness as being the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and which you said you could prove, and by accepting our first proposition you agreed to prove-nothing more. Now will you stand up to the work, or take to the water, and forfeit the \$120?

Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican estimates the number of persons that have passed through that city on their way to Kansas this spring at seventy thousand. Of course some of them went to attend the land sales and with no intention of remaining. That paper says that nine-tenths of the number were from the free States. Now, in view of these facts, it may be asked, of what possible use can it be for the Pro-slavery men of that territory to frame a pro-slavery constitution, and ask that it be admitted as slave State. It is the general belief that the Free State men were largely in the majority last year. Add to this the vast influx of people from the free States this year and hereafter, and what chances are there for the permanent existence of slavery in Kansas? None whatever.

But the Abolitionists must have something to agitate about, so they tell the Free State men to stay away from the polls, and let it come in as a slave state. Meantime Jim Lanc has gone to Kansas again to get up more difficulties for the Republicans to shrick about during the election campaigns in several of the Northern States. He has made one speech at Lawrence. It was expected that an attempt would be made to arrest him on old charges, and then his friends would rescue him and

a war would be begun at once. We must expect some such events for the next month or two. Republican capital is running low, and a new supply of horrors must be manufactured. We shall probably soon hear of new commotions in Kansas.